The PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

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By AUTHORITY.

By the PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES of AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEN we review the calamities which afflict so many other Nations, the present condition of the United States affords much matter of consolation and satisfaction. Our exemption hitherto from foreign war, an increasing prospect of the continuance of that exemption, the great degree of internal tranquility we have enjoyed, the recent confirmation of that tranquility by the suppression of an insurrection which so wantonly threatened it, the happy course of our public affairs in general, the unexampled prosperity of all classes of our citizens—are circumstances which peculiarly mark our situation with indications of the Divine Beneficence towards us.—In such a state of things it is, in an especial manner, our duty as a people, with devout reverence and affectionate gratitude, to acknowledge our many and great obligations to ALMIGHTY GOD, and to implore him to continue and confirm the blessings we experience.

Deeply penetrated with this sentiment, I GEORGE WASHINGTON President of the United States, do recommend to all Religious Societies & Denominations and to all Persons whomsoever within the United States, to set apart and observe Thursday the nineteenth day of February next as a Day of Public Thanksgiving and Prayer; and on that day to meet together and render their sincere and hearty thanks to the Great Ruler of Nations for the manifold and signal mercies, which distinguish our lot as a Nation: Particularly for the possession of Constitutions of Government which unite, and by their Union establish liberty with order; for the preservation of our Peace Foreign and Domestic, for the seasonable controul which has been given to a spirit of disorder in the suppression of the late insurrection, and generally for the prosperous course of our affairs public and private; and at the same time humbly and fervently to beseech the Kind Author of these Blessings graciously to prolong them to us—to imprint on our hearts a deep and solemn sense of our obligations to him for them—to teach us rightly to estimate their immense value—to preserve us from the arrogance of prosperity, and from hazarding the advantages we enjoy by delusive pursuits—to dispose us to merit the continuance of his favors, by not abusing them, by our gratitude for them, and by a correspondent conduct as citizens and as men—to render this Country more & more a safe and propitious asylum for the unfortunate of other countries—to extend among us true and useful knowledge—to diffuse and establish habits of sobriety, order, morality and piety; and finally to impart all the blessings we possess or ask for ourselves to the whole Family of mankind.

In Testimony whereof, I have caused the SEAL of the UNITED STATES of AMERICA to be affixed to these presents and signed the same with my HAND. Done at the city of Philadelphia, the first day of January, one thousand seven hundred and ninety five, and of the Independence of the United States of America the nineteenth.

L. S.

Go: WASHINGTON.

By the President,
EDM: RANDOLPH.

Foreign Intelligence,

PARIS, October 18

THE decree concerning popular societies was received at Paris with enthusiasm. "The people cried in every street, the Jacobins are outlawed; the wolf being now in the trap, let us knock him down.

One of the arguments held forth against this necessary measure, is, that the convention meditates the destruction of popular societies. This argument falls to the ground. We know too well, that abuses alone can destroy only the abuses of popular societies, therefore the assembly must wish for their preservation. The following is the decree:

The National Convention, after having heard the report of the united committees of public welfare, general safety and legislation, decrees:

I Art. All affiliations, aggregations, federations, as also all correspondences under a collective name among societies, under whatever denomination they may exist, are prohibited, as subversive of government, and contrary to the unity of the republic.

II. No petitions or addresses are permitted to be made under a collective name; they must be individually signed.

III. The constituted authorities are forbid to decree (statues) on addresses or petitions made under a collective name.

IV. Those who shall sign, as president or secretaries, addresses or petitions, made under a collective name, shall be arrested and detained as suspected.

V. Every society shall draw up immediately after the publication of the present decree, a list of all its members. This list must point out the Christian and Surnames of each member, his age native place his trade or occupation, and place of residence, before and since the 14th of July, 1787, as also the date of his admission.

VI. A copy of that list shall be transmitted within two decades after the publication of the present decree, to the national agent of the district.

VII. Another copy must be addressed within the same space of time to the national agent of the commune where each society is established. This copy shall remain and be posted up in the place where the municipality holds its sittings.

VIII. At Paris the above specified list shall be transmitted to the national agent, near the commission of administration police, and posted up in the hall where the above commission assembles. Whoever acts contrary to any one of the provisions of the present decree, shall be arrested, and detained as a suspected person.

A citizen presented a new Telegraphe, by means of which, orders may be transmitted as well during the night as during the day. He assured the convention, that he had formerly made several experiments with that piece of mechanism in the meadows of St. Maur, in presence of J. J. Rousseau, who had communicated to him the most luminous ideas on the subject.

A decree was passed, declaring, that bankrupts could be invested with no public employment.

Letters from Brest mention that the ships of the line that were damaged in the action of the first of June, have been hauled out of dock, and are now at anchor in the harbour, all ready for sea.

A division of six frigates, with six months provisions, has just set sail from Brest on secret expedition.

LONDON, October 23.

Yesterday morning two messengers, Mr. Lauzun and Slater, arrived at the Secretary of States office with dispatches, the former from Earl Spencer at Vienna, the latter from the Duke of York.

Mr. Slater left the army on the evening of the 16th, which time, we understand no new movements of importance had occured.

The accounts received by the Dutch mail serve only to tell us that neither at Leyden, the Hague, nor Amsterdam, can any regular intelligence be obtained of the operations on the Lower Rhine, or even on the Dutch frontiers. They mention, as matters of report that the French having crossed the Meuse at Barenbourg on the 11th. Grave on the Meuse, and Emmerick on the Rhine, are both taken; the line of communication between General Clairfayt and the Duke of York consequently broken: and Nimeguen on the point of being invested.

A letter from the Hague of the 15th, says, that information had just been received of a party of the French, posted between the Wall and the Muese, having been defeated with the loss of 200 taken prisoners, besides killed and wounded. An article from the Hague of the same date, in the Leyden Gazette makes no mention of this.

The Dutch troops have evacuated Philippine, Sans-de-Grand, Hulst, and all the other posts in Dutch Flanders.

The French are said to have taken Coblentz; but this we conceive to be more conjecture, originating in the report that they had made preparations for attacking it.

The Poles, although defeated by the Russians in Lithuania, continue to be successful against the Prussian troops. They are approaching Thorn, and are expected to get possession both of that place and Dantzick. Kosciusko is gone with the flower of his army to repair losses in Lithuania.

October 25.

The mail is not arrived; but we have received the following letter from a correspondent, the authenticity of whose communications we have frequently experienced.

"I have to day spoken with a person who left Amsterdam on Friday last, who says that every thing there is in confusion. Thirty chests of arms were seized when about to be distributed among the inhabitants. It was reported that the Duke of York was on his march to that city: and in that case a general inundation would take place, which for the present, would prevent the advance of the enemy the late winds and rains were favourable to such a measure.

"The Dutch people are so ill disposed to the British army, that they will not furnish them with any of the necessaries of life; and this exasperated the officers and soldiers so much that they have ventured to take it by force, which occasioned the proclamation from the commander in chief.

"The Dutch patriots pretend that they have gained over secretly many of their own cavalry; but that the infantry would not be seduced. Jews and ship-carpenters are willing in case of extremities, to emigrate: and it is said that the treasure in the bank and other valuables, is to be removed on board the fleet."

Early yesterday morning, Mr. Hoselet arrived at Lord Grenville's office with dispatches from his Royal Highness the Duke of York, dated the 20th inst. at which time nothing particular had occurred. The necessary arrangements for the defence of Holland continued to be proceeded in with much alacrity.

AMSTERDAM, October 26.

Every thing remains quiet here, though we are in perpetual apprehension of some violent commotion from the state of fermentation in which the minds of the people are in this city and environs.—While on the one hand the patriots present addresses and remonstrances against the inundation and the entrance of foreign troops, the magistrates and troops are ever on the guard. The Stad-huis is beset with cannon and guards, and the gunners stand night and day by the cannon with matches lighted. This day a fresh detachment of cavalry arrived here from the army, and paraded the principal streets and squares. Nothing hostile as yet occurred between the Borghes and Military, but the alarm is very great, and both parties are, it is supposed, secretly taking their measures. We have nothing certain from the armies. It is said that Gravel has surrendered on the same condition as Bois-le-Duc, and that the French are preparing to besiege Nimeguen.

American Affairs.

WINDSOR, (Vermont) Dec. 8.

Mr. Parker, of Claremont, has constructed a machine, which is now employed in his fulling mill in this town, which will completely shear 30 yards of cloth in one hour. This machine may be viewed at any time by the curious, without the expence of purchasing a patent right for its construction.

RICHMOND, (Virginia) Dec. 20

Extract of a letter from Williamsburg dated Dec. 10.

"Our worthy and ingenious professor, Judge Tucker, has, from the slight hints afforded in the public papers, just made a TELEGRAPHE, which if it be not entirely similar to that which announces so rapidly the victories of the gallant French, must, I think, at least equal it in simplicity and dispatch. The whole apparatus consists in an upright shaft with two moveable arms. We made an experiment yesterday, with a small model the arms of which were only seven

hes in length. The signals were
de from the cupola of the old capi-
whilst the observer was stationed
the college, with a telescope mag-
ying about 40. The distance is
arly a mile; but had it been three,
even four times as far, the result
ould have been the same. Three
tences were taken down in a very
minutes. They might, by an ap-
ratus sufficiently large, have been
nveyed to Philadelphia or Boston in
few hours; nor have I doubt but
means of this simple contrivance
e most important intelligence might
communicated from one extremity
the United States to the other in
f a day, or rather in one hour, if
ery thing necessary were disposed in
e most convenient manner.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 30.

A letter of the 6th of Nov. from
e Havanna, "mentions the appear-
nce of two conspiracies on the Spanish
aine, at Sant a Fee and Mexico—
e archbishop, priests, and French
rgeons were at the head of it, and
eir intentions were, to murder the
uropeans, and to form their consti-
ion on the French model. The
liefs however have been arrested,
nd must have experienced by this
me the punishment due to their
imes."

BOSTON. December 24.

By an arrival yesterday from Am
terdam, we have received the latest
ccounts from that quarter.

At the date, October 17, the French
were at Maestricht, and appeared to
e bending their whole force against
he capital of Holland—The Northern
rmy having ascended the Maese, and
aken a circuitous rout for Amsterdam
eaving Rotterdam on the left.

The public expectation was, that the
rench, if not opposed with success
would be in that city, in the course of
a few days; they only being five days
march off.

The Duke of York, whose army
was at Nimeguen, (about twelve miles
from Amsterdam) had offered to march
n for the defence of the city, but had
been refused; and the proposition of a
general inundation was strongly oppo-
ed; which appeared to augur that
some propositions of commodatory sur-
render would be made, on the approach
of the French.

A letter from Amsterdam, October
6, has the following paragraph;—
"The Carmagnoles are now at only
14 hours distance, which is about 50
English miles—and the country nearly
open to them; and although there are
some here, who will not believe in
their coming to this place this year,
I have no doubt in my own mind of
their being here in all this month, &
perhaps sooner. When that take
place I think the game will be up, &
John Bull may settle and pay the rec-
koning."

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 29.

Extract of a letter from Saint Pierre's
(Martinique) Nov. 26.

"Nothing new has occurred, ex-
cepting the arrival of General Vaugh-
an, to supercede General Grey, who
has this day embarked for England.
The reinforcement come out from
England is but small, and will do no-
thing effectual.

About 8 o'clock last Friday evening
the German Lutheran Church (corner
of Fourth street and Cherry alley)
was discovered to be on fire, and after
burning near four hours this large and
elegant building was entirely consum-
ed. No houses being immediately
contiguous to it, the citizens, by the
greatest exertions of industry and ac-
tivity were enabled to stop the further
ravages of the destructive element.
The church was one of the most superb
in the union, and was supposed to be
worth 15,000l.

January 2.

By the ship Ariel, Cap. Decatur,
from Bourdeaux, we have an account of the taking of Rotterdam by the French, which it is believed, may be depended on. He left Bourdeaux about the 26th October but lay at the mouth of the river several days. On the 8th November, the capture was mentioned in letters from town, but on the 9th which was the day he sailed, he received an account of it from the Commandant, who said he had certain intelligence of that important event.

Captain JOHN DUNLAP.

SIR,

As every instance of kindness and humanity from one citizen to another, deserves not only the notice, but the special regard and thanks, of those who are partakers of such benevolence. We, the Prisoners, taken from the western counties of Pennsylvania to this city, return our sincere thanks to General Anthony W. White, for his friendly and moving address to us, on the road from Greeusburgh to Bedford; while, we do also, with the most unfeigned gratitude, acknowledge the kind and tender treatment we received from the worthy and humane Major James Dunham, of Brunswick, the officer and troop under his command; the whole of our journey having received every indulgence that persons in our situation could expect. While at the same time, we cannot omit returning to you, sir, and the gentlemen of the Philadelphia horse, our thanks for the polite usage we received from you, such of us as were under your care to Washington and Pittsburgh: and as men, having those sensations which possess the grateful heart, we do earnestly entreat the Great Author of every good and perfect gift, to enrich and reward each of you with every blessing of heaven.

We are, gentlemen, with due respect, your most obedient humble servants,

Signed by the unanimous request of the whole.

JOHN CORBLEY.

Philadelphia, 26th Dec. 1794.

RESIGNATION OF GEN. KNOX.

Philadelphia, Dec. 28th, 1794.

SIR,

In pursuance of the verbal communications heretofore submitted, it is with the utmost respect, that I beg leave officially to request, you will please to consider that after the last day of the present month, and year, my Services as the Secretary for the Department of War will cease.

I have endeavoured to place the business of the Department in such a train, that my Successor may, without much difficulty, commence the duties of his station. Any explanations, or assistance, which he may require, shall be cordially afforded by me.

After having served my Country, nearly twenty years, the greatest portion of which, under your immediate auspices; it is with extreme reluctance, I find myself constrained to withdraw from so honorable a situation. But the natural, and powerful claims of a numerous family, will no longer permit me to neglect their essential interests.

In whatever situation I shall be; I shall recollect your confidence and kindness, with all the fervor, and purity of affection, of which a grateful heart is susceptible.

I have the honor to be,
with the greatest respect,
Sir,
your obedient servant.
(Signed) H. KNOX.

The PRESIDENT of the
United States

Philadelphia, Dec. 30th, 1794.

SIR,

The considerations which you often suggested to me, and are repeated in your letter of the 28th instant, as requiring your departure from your present office are such as to preclude the possibility of my urging your continuance in it.—This being the case, I can only wish that it was otherwise.

I cannot suffer you, however, to close your public Service without uniting with the satisfaction, which must arise in your own mind from a conscious rectitude, my most perfect persuasion that you have deserved well of your Country.

My personal knowledge of your exertions, while it authorizes me to hold this language justifies the sincere friendship which I have born for you and which will accompany you in every situation of life.

Being with affectionate regard,
always yours,
(Signed) Go. WASHINGTON.

GEN. KNOX, Secretary of War.

According to late advices received in a private letter from Montreal, a discovery has been recently made, which may prove of the highest importance to the commercial world. Mr. M'Kinzie, a partner in the house of Frobisher, M'Tavish and Co. of Montreal, has lately returned to Michilimakinac, after an absence of near three years; during which he has been so fortunate as to penetrate across the continent to the Pacific ocean, and reach a place between king George's Island and Nootka Sound. This gentleman, whose persevering and enterprising mind well suited him for such an undertaking, in his travels through the north-west country, some time ago, to establish a more extensive intercourse with the Indians, and to trafic furs, arrived at the banks of a river, which took a western direction, and which he observed to rise upwards of two feet, by the influence of the tide.

In prosecuting a second expedition from Michilimakinac, after undergoing the severest hardships attended on such a journey, which was carried on in canoes along various rivers and lakes, and often through forests, where men were obliged to carry the canoes, he at length attained the utmost bounds of the western continent. This circumstance will, in the course of time, be of the utmost consequence to this country, as it opens a direct communication with China, and may doubtless lead to further discoveries. The distance from Michilimakinac to the western coast, is supposed to be 1500 miles, of which the company had before established huts as far as 1000 miles.

Stadtholder declared Dictator.

The Stadtholder, according to report, has been proclaimed *Dictator* by the States of Holland, on account of the dissentions which reigned among the Dutch with respect to the propriety of opening the dykes.

We cannot suppose that their High Mightinesses pretend to impower the Stadtholder to *dictate* to the Sans-Culottes. His new title will, therefore, probably serve him only to leave the Seven Provinces incognito.

NEWARK, Dec, 31.

At a meeting of the Republican Society of the Town of Newark, held at the Academy on the 27th December, 1794, the following resolves were adopted.

Resolved, as the opinion of this Society, that no country can be free, where the people have not a right to the freedom of speech and of writing and publishing their sentiments, concerning the transactions of government, and that a number of citizens associating together does not destroy or weaken that right; that the different members of the government, are nothing more than the agents of the people, and as such, have no right to prevent their employers from inspecting into their conduct, as it regards the management of public
the freedom of opinion is
herited in nature, and
tended to be surrendered
ment. That if the gover
sess an uncontroulable pow
opinions of the citizens, a
the most despotic nature,
time be exercised, and the
the people laid prostrate at
their public agents. That
tion of public opinion forms
the most important guards
bad administration of gover
do away that operation and
public agents with the
power of shackling the
be at one blow sweeping
substantial pillar on which
temple of freedom is erected
ling that holy edifice with
barity, in the dust, and with
happiness of the great body of
ple.

Resolved, As the opinion
ciety, that both justice and
quire that every citizen eith
lic or private life, that
service to the public, shou
spected and rewarded for
vice, but no practice can be
into society of a more pernici
dency, than that of setting up
tachment to men, above a
for principles.

Pittsburgh, January 17.

Private letters by the last mail from Philadelphia, mention, that in a committee of the whole of the Senate of this state, a report had been brought forward and adopted, stating, that the four western counties of Pennsylvania were in a state of insurrection at the last annual election, the admitting the persons elected from those counties to take their seats as members of that body, would be improper.

In the House of Representatives this business was taken up with a good deal of warmth—Mr. Gallatin made a very able opposition to setting aside the election, and it is very doubtful what will be the issue. Both parties are sanguine of success.

Should the election be set aside the good people of this country will be over-run by a set of beings, called CANDIDATES, (some of whom have already begun to shew their heads like the snakes in the spring) who will sneak, cring, and in fact commit any meanness to carry their point—they will swear that their only motive is the public good; but as soon as they accomplish their ends, they immediately fall too and make public good subservient to private interest. Professions of the above kind ought never to be regarded, as the person who makes them will generally prove to be a wolf in sheeps' cloathing. It therefore behoves the people to consider maturely to whom they give their suffrages, if they wish to have just and equal laws.

Peace now reigns triumphant in this country, and the citizens appear universally disposed to maintain it—they have seen their folly, and it is hoped will profit by experience—they have discovered those to be their enemies whom they considered as friends, and they will, no doubt, instil it into the minds of their children, that it may be handed from one generation to another, to think and speak with horror of those who were the beginners of the late unfortunate calamity.

We are informed that TIMOTHY PICKERING, Esq. is appointed Secretary of War, vice Gen. KNOX, resigned.

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§§§ *A special meeting of the Trustees of the Pittsburgh Academy will be held at six o'clock this Evening, at Mr. Marrow's tavern, sign of the Green Tree.*

JAMES BRISON, Sec'y

January 17, 1795.